

[We do not commonly put on the inside of our paper articles of the character of the following. But it so happened this week that too much of that kind of matter was set up, and we have not the time now to replace it with any thing else.]

From the Christian Intelligencer.

A RECENT SCENE ON THE SOUTH WESTERN BORDER.

From our Correspondent in the "fir west."

How varied are the trials of life—and how differently are they borne by individuals—there is scarcely a trouble that can befall us in this chequered world, but by looking upon the situation of our fellow mortals, we may see those who are worse off than ourselves, and find in the fact some exciting cause for checking our murmurs—prompting us to gratitude and submission to the will of our heavenly father, who does not willingly afflict nor grieve the children of men.

I visited a few days ago, a distressed family from Texas who had been driven from their home during the recent troubles in that province.

They stated, that at the little village where they had been located, there came a sudden rumor that "the Mexicans and Indians were coming upon them." These appalling tidings caused them quickly to harness up a small one horse cart, in which they hastily threw a few articles near at hand and the man, placing his wife and three little ones in it, hurried with all possible speed towards the borders of the Sabine river. Ere they reached the intended point the horse gave out, and they were compelled to leave what they could not conveniently carry and pursue the rest of their journey on foot. With palpitating hearts and exhausted frames, they travelled on, bearing their little ones with them—through one of the roughest parts of that district of country—and after crossing the Sabine, felt their minds somewhat relieved of fear from the enemy. The tender ages of the children, however, was but ill suited to such a journey, and their helplessness occasioned the terror-stricken parents the greatest solicitude on their behalf—they were severally of the ages of 6 and 4 years, and 4 months. There were these helpless ones exposed to all the chilling damps of night, and the poisonous vapors which so abound in this region—having only a blanket to cover the earth, which was their bed, and another stretched upon poles for their covering. The mother too, from her debilitated state was unable to furnish the necessary sustenance provided by nature, for her infant. All these difficulties must naturally have pressed upon her heart, when she reflected upon the uncertainty of obtaining relief—and produced in the minds of the sorrowful parents the deepest solicitude.

Long and tedious was the journey they travelled, yet they proceeded on till they finally came to a small log cabin which stood vacant in the midst of the forest, and about one mile distant from Fort Jessup. Here, in this secluded spot, they felt secure from the murderous weapon, and hoped to be able, by writing to their friends in Alabama, to obtain relief for their children. As for themselves, they were so completely worn out that they expected to die, before an answer could be received to their communication. Here, fatigued and weary, they spread their blanket on the floor—thankful for a place of security, and a shelter from the storm.

On entering the cabin, I found there a soldier's wife, from the garrison, who had been drawn thither by compassion, and who was engaged in shaking up a pallet of straw, while the sick and emaciated woman, was becoming, lying upon a quilt. The husband, a man 25 years of age, was sitting upon an old rush bottomed chair, supporting his head upon a staff which he held in his hands—he appeared almost ready to drop into the grave—he attempted to raise but was scarcely able to do so; from his exposure he had taken a violent cold, which produced bleeding from his lungs, and a cough so severe that he could not lie down. The two eldest children, a boy and girl, were standing in a corner of the fireplace, clean but coarsely dressed—gazing with apparent anxiety, at their sick mother, of whose fostering care they were soon to be deprived. A person going in by accident the day previous found the little daughter, 6 years old, endeavoring to still the cries of the infant, by feeding it with a roasted potato, moistened with the oil pressed from a piece of salted pork. The babe was sent to the Fort, and placed in charge of a careful woman.

Here was a heart melting scene; and seating myself upon a low bench, by the side of the sick woman, I made some enquiries concerning her health &c. expressing a wish to have them removed to a more desirable place, where their comfort and wants could be better attended to. They both immediately replied: expressing their thanks; saying they were very comfortable where they were—that their wants were few—and the man remarked, that his wife needed but a little attention, which he was unable to render her from his own feeble state—but their two eldest were quite handy; the little boy, said he, brings us water, and chips to kindle the fire, and our little girl watches her mother's wants, and takes care of the baby. I remarked to them that I hoped they looked to Him, who is alone able to help efficiently in times of trouble—and could impart such relief as was not in the power of man to bestow. The poor woman replied with fervor, (while the tears gushed from the eyes of her husband),—"Oh yes—I do entirely rely on His mercy, and have from the first been enabled to cast myself upon the arms of my Saviour. I feel perfectly resigned to the will of God."

In advising her to try and divest herself of all undue anxiety she might feel in leaving her children among strangers, and to compose herself as much as possible, for the trying hour that seemed approaching, she looked calmly in my face, and with a placid countenance, replied "I have no fear on the subject, the same kind hand which has sustained me hitherto, I am convinced will provide for my children: I know He will take care of them."

They were asked if both of them were professing Christians; the husband readily answered, "Only her, she has been a member of the Baptist church since she was quite young, and used constantly to attend when we lived in Alabama, but during the two years we have resided in Texas we have never heard a sermon, nor scarcely seen a person calling himself a Christian." She seemed much delighted with some religious tracts that were given to her, and pressing them to her bosom, raised her eyes in gratitude to heaven. After some further satisfactory conversation with her, I bade her farewell, intending to call and see her again.

Two days after this interview she breathed her last, apparently in the full joyful hope of a glorious immortality, through the merits of her Redeemer. And the last words she was heard to utter distinctly were, "Jesus, Master, receive me."

Her remains were decently interred near the spot where she resigned her spirit, and the sorrowing husband, (with his little motherless children) was assisted in his desire to see her body deposited in the tomb, by the surgeon of the post, who had kindly administered to her during her late sickness; they were also accompanied by some of the ladies of the garrison, and the mother's grave in the wilderness was covered by the hands of the benevolent soldier.

In the above, who does not perceive the efficiency there is in the grace of God, to sustain us under the darkest and heaviest afflictions, and an instructive reason is carried home to the heart. How consoling is it to the Christian, that there is another and a better world. A life beyond the grave—a life that never ends—a calm and a happy Home, whose peace shall remain unbroken—a Rest that shall never be disturbed, but where all shall be quietness and assurance forever.

MARY.
Fort Jessup, La. June 10th, 1836.

SHOW US A PARALLEL.

We have never seen an instance of greater self-denial than is evinced in the subjoined extract from the Independent Democrat.

We put it to the candid decision of every honest politician, whether the man who habitually shows such noble traits of character as are recorded of this man, is not worthy of public confidence.

The Contrast.—A few years ago an aged but intelligent citizen of the West became, by law, the owner of a very large and valuable plantation. The person who resided on the property, supposed it to be his own, but there was a flaw in his title, which threw the ownership upon the aged citizen first mentioned. We said that he was aged—he was also poor. He had been in many elevated, and responsible stations, in which he might have made a princely fortune, but he was too honest, and after a long series of public services, he returned to private life, like Aristotle, with no fortune but an unspotted name. This sudden lucky windfall made him wealthy, and secured him an old age of ease; but at the same time it stripped the former possessor of his all, and turned him and his family out upon the world. What did the old man do under these circumstances? He sought the former owner, and this conversation ensued:

"The court has decided that your title is defective, and that I am the legal owner of the property on which you reside."

"I already know this, and am preparing to remove."

"No! stay where you are. You shall retain the property. I will not take advantage of a legal quibble to rob your family of their fortune."

"What! will you give up the property? But you are yourself old and poor."

"Yes, but after having thus far sustained a reputation unblemished by a single act of injustice, I will not now make myself wealthy at the expense of a troubled conscience. An honest poverty is no disgrace, and ill-gotten wealth is no honor. Keep your estate, I will have nothing to do with it."

Reader, who was this man of more than Roman probity? IT WAS WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

HARRISON.

At nineteen years of age, received a commission from Washington. In July of that year, he received the thanks of Gen. Wayne, in a battle with the Indians, and was appointed his Aid-de-Camp.

In 1797 he was appointed Secretary of the Northwest Territory by Washington. In his twenty-fifth year he was elected to Congress.

He was afterwards appointed Governor of Indiana, by Thomas Jefferson!

In 1811—he defeated the forces of Indian and Tecumseh, and gained the victory of Tippecanoe!

In 1812—he was appointed Major General, by the patriotic Madison! In the same year he defeated the British in various encounters—and won the victory of Fort Meigs! In September he invaded Canada, captured Malden, overtook the British in flight, and on the fifth of October, defeated them, and won the victory of the Thames.

He was, after the war, again elected to Congress—as a Representative.

In 1824—he was elected to the Senate of the United States.

In 1826—he was appointed Minister to South America.—And

In 1835—nominated to the first office in the People's gift.

The People will take care of him.
U. S. Gazette.

BRUTAL MURDER!—A correspondent of the Northern Sentinel gives an account of a most brutal murder, on the 27th ult. committed on Miss Susan Jane Andrews, a respectable young lady residing a few miles from that place. She was returning home from Newbern, where she had been on business, when murdered. Her body was found after two or three days search, buried in leaves and straw, her skull beaten in, teeth knocked out, &c. Suspicion immediately fixed on a negro man as the murderer; he had been seen lurking about the road during that day, but eloped after the murder.

der. He had not been apprehended at last accounts; but every effort was making to ferret him out.

The following article is of a different character from what we usually admit into our columns. But it is so appropriate to the times that we hope our readers will excuse any indecency they may find it.

From the Opelousas Gazette.

"MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE."

Mr. Editor—This is the title of an article going the rounds of the papers, supposed to allude to Mr. Van Buren. I know not who the fortunate fair may be, but perhaps the following scrap of poetry from a Washington paper may throw some light on the matter.

K. B.

TO DINAH.

Dear Dinah! let me press once more
Those jet black lips of thine
While round thy gentle form these arms
I tenderly entwine.

Once more upon thy sooty breast,
Receive thy warrior's head,
Who struck the blow when that great chief
Tecumseh, fell and bled.

Oh Dinah! I must leave thee now,
And with thee all life's joys—
My curly-headed daughters, and
My golden-visaged boys.

White people call me from thee, love
Into a higher sphere,
Vice-President they say I'll be
If I electioneer.

If Van and I should gain the day,
Sweet scented Dinah dear!
I have a plan which yet, my love,
None but thyself shall hear.

Our Sukey is a charming girl,
Although a little dark,
And Van's a gallant widower;
As gay as any lark.

Come, kiss me Dinah! and I'll tell
On what I'm so much bent,
It is to marry Sukey to
The future President. R. M. J.
Great Crossings, Ky.

IMPORTATION OF BREAD STUFFS.

A cargo of some eight or ten thousand bushels of wheat has arrived in Georgetown, D. C., from Rotterdam. It costs, we understand, delivered in Georgetown, one dollar and twenty-six cents! At that rate, flour could be furnished at eight dollars, or a little less, per barrel. The profit on the importation must be immense. Wheat could be brought from the Mediterranean at a lower rate. We see by the last London accounts that fifty thousand quarters are being shipped to this country.

U. S. Telegraph.

Real Estate in Buffalo.—Three years ago, a gentleman of this city sold a piece of ground for six dollars a foot, and made a hundred per cent. in the trade. Since then the purchaser has been offered one hundred and fifty dollars a foot for the same land and refused it. It would bring that under the hammer even in the present hard times. A piece of land on the Ferrasse, sold, two years ago for \$12,000. It was lately resold for 12,000. A short time since a lot on the flat was sold at a considerable advance on the spring prices: the cash payment down being \$10,000. During the past six weeks we have heard of a good number of sales, and uniformly, at an advance.

Robbery.—A most daring robbery was committed yesterday afternoon in the bar-room of the Washington Coffee-House, Washington street. A leather bag containing three packages of bank bills to the amount of \$18,000 was stolen by a man who walked into the room, reached over the counter where the bag was placed, and carried it off with as much nonchalance as if he were the lawful owner.

The people in the room thought that this was the case, and suffered him to depart unmolested. The bills were on three different banks in the town of Taunton, \$6,200 of the Colman Bank, \$6,400 of the Bristol County Bank, and \$5,500 of the Taunton Bank.—Boston Atlas.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Marshall Soult and M. D. Caux have both refused the department of war in the French Cabinet.

A letter from Spain says, that the health of the Queen of Spain is visibly affected by the position in which she is placed. Every day brings with it new cause for her fears, and new demands from those who are now her masters. It is not enough that she has ordered the sale of ecclesiastical property; she is required to destroy the aristocracy altogether, and to abolish entails. No priests, monastic or secular, are to be permitted. The army is also suspected, and the arrest of all the unsuccessful Generals is called for. In the meantime, the officers desert, or refuse all subordination—whole regiments, badly commanded, and without pay, disband themselves. The 3d regiment, it is said, has gone over to the Carlists. The Treasury is so exhausted that the receivers in the provinces have been authorized to borrow on notes payable to order; and Madrid is without garrison. Should the Carlist partisan chief Gomez, suddenly appear before Madrid, it is thought that it would fall into his hands without much resistance.

N. Y. Cour. & Eng.

From the New Orleans Standard.

Mexico and Texas.—There are now 6000 troops in the city of Mexico, ordered to rendezvous at San Louis de Potosi, whither the 1500 troops remaining out of the 4000 at Matamoros, are also ordered. These latter are in a miserable condition, and almost mutinous from want of pay, and the incursions and plunder of the Comanche Indians. There are 400 men also at Tampico. There are expected to enter Texas late in November, or early in December next.

The Texiana army is encamped on the Labaca river, in 2 brigades of 20,000 men, under Generals Rusk and Green. All the men are volunteers from the U. States—the Texans having retired to their farms, reported to be in high cultivation with good crops. A Texian armed vessel lately cruized along the coast of Mexico, without meeting a Mexican vessel. The Texans are now equipping two armed vessels at Galveston, the schr. Delcalk, to carry 15 guns; and the schr. Vyier, lately the Passaic, of New Orleans.

The persons engaged in the attempt to rescue Santa Anna have been liberated, except Bartholomew Pages, who was condemned to be hung.

CHERAW GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1836.

Those in favor of granting to the Town Council the power of taxing real estate will find a petition to the Legislature for that purpose at the book store.

CHARLESTON COURIER.—We are so struck with the temperance, impartiality, dignified propriety and ability with which this paper is conducted that we take pleasure in recommending it to the patronage of those among our readers who wish to take a paper from Charleston. Now that the old party organization in our State is broken up and the former causes of division removed, but little objection can be made to it on that ground. It is we believe admitted on all hands, by competent judges who have had an opportunity of forming an opinion to be the very best commercial paper in the Southern States out of New Orleans. And one thing which particularly recommends it to the merchants of Cheraw, and planters of the Pee Dee country is that it takes a deeper interest in this section of the State than any other paper in Charleston. All the other papers in that city are so utterly indifferent about this region of country and what is doing here that they have refused to exchange with us. We hope our merchants and planters will bear this in mind in making a selection of papers to patronize in that city.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

We are indebted to the publishers for the August and September numbers of this popular periodical. We have not time for a particular examination of them before going to press. But from the table of contents and a cursory inspection of some of the articles we see that they contain the unusual variety of valuable and interesting matter. They may seem at the book store for some days.

Great pressure is at this time experienced in the New York money market. The N York Express states "that the Exchange upon New Orleans, Mobile, and St. Louis, are four and five per cent! and that even at these enormous charges, money on bills cannot be obtained, neither can the bills be collected."

So long as the people permit ignorant empirics to tamper with the currency there must be a perpetual succession of panics and pressure. The U. S. Bank would have kept down the exchange at or below a quarter of one per cent. It would be almost as safe to let a steam doctor tamper with the vital currents of the body physical, as a Jackson Van Buren administration with the money currency of the body politic.

On the fourth Oct. a severe gale was experienced on the Northern lakes which did much injury to shipping. The damage sustained in and off the harbor of Chicago alone is estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000. The Schooner *Martin Van Buren* too much injured to be repaired. The Schooner *Gen. Harrison* had a hole stove in her side, and was driven on shore where she bilged and sunk. But she can be repaired. The coincidence in the names is a little remarkable. If this were a superstitious age it would be deemed an evidence pointing to the election of Judge White, or at least to the defeat of his present competitors.

STRIKING FACT.—A writer in the New York American by comparing the bills of mortality in Baltimore, for the four weeks, preceding the 3d Oct., finds that the deaths among the whites are 2 1-2 per cent; among the free blacks 3 1-2 per cent; and among the slaves 1 per cent.

To what is this great disparity owing? The proportion of deaths in every community is greatest among the dissolute poor; because from their dissipation, they are most subject to disease, and from their poverty and degradation they are most neglected in sickness. This will account for the great proportion of deaths among the free blacks. The slaves are restrained by their masters from so much dissipation as to undermine their health; and when sick they have all needful attention from their owners. Slaves do then suffer less from the worst and most fatal evils of poverty than any other class of labouring poor in the world.

Some body in Michigan a few months ago stated in a letter to a correspondent, (probably to test his credulity) that a skeleton of 14 feet in length had been dug up in the neighborhood of the writer. The letter was published and the substance of it still continues to circulate through the newspapers. The statement was contradicted by the author as soon as it was published, but the contradiction cannot keep pace with the story.

The following are the Representatives to Congress elected by Georgia—Glasscock, Cleveland, Towns, Haynes, Grantland, Owens, Jabez Jackson, Holsey, and Dawson. The highest number of votes on the Van Buren ticket was 39570; the lowest 29177. The highest on the White ticket was 28990; the lowest 28366.

MERITED REBUKE.

Governor Cannon of Tennessee declined an invitation to a public dinner given to Messrs. Bell and Peyton with the following rebuke of the President for bringing the influence and patronage of his office to bear upon elections.

"It would at all times afford me pleasure to add my feeble testimony of respect for his (Judge White's) character, his virtue, and public services, when in my power to do so, consistently with the discharge of my public duties; at the same time, cautiously avoiding those pernicious examples of electioneering which have been recently placed before us by him who holds the highest office, and wields at pleasure the entire power and patronage of the General Government."

Col. R. M. Johnson is said to be travelling through the country electioneering for himself and Van Buren. It has been suggested that if he wished to collect large audiences to hear his stump orations he ought to carry his family along with him.

A PROTESTANT PREACHER AND DANCING MASTER WANTED.

The Red River Gazette after stating that the Trustees of the town had ordered the stores and shops to be shut "during that part of every Sunday when divine service should be attended, adds:

A Protestant Preacher, well to look upon, and of good report, would be kindly received at Natchitoches.

The same paper after stating that some eight or ten years ago their "excellent dancing master and fiddler" lost his life by a quack medicine, adds:

A dancing master, well recommended for his morality and professional qualifications, would meet with encouragement at Natchitoches.

The former Fanny Wright, now Mrs. Darusmont, has for some time been itinerating and delivering political lectures at the North. She is at this time, or was when we last heard from her, lecturing to "crowded houses" in Tammany Hall, New York. Her object is to promote the election of Van Buren and Johnson. Fanny is so transported at the thought of having in the field a "regular" candidate whose principles suit her as well as Col. Johnson's that she is unable to contain herself at home.

THE ELECTION OF FIFTEEN ELECTORS, for PRESIDENT and VICE PRESIDENT of the United States, will be held in North Carolina on the Second Thursday, or 10th day of NOVEMBER.

For the Cheraw Gazette.

DARLINGTON, Oct. 27, 1836.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar, held in the Court House this day, his Honor JOSHUA J. EVANS was called to the Chair, and Alexander Graham appointed Secretary.

T. J. Wethers Esq., after some appropriate and eloquent remarks to the character and bearing of the late Col. JAMES R. ERVIN, submitted the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted unanimously.

Whereas, it has pleased God in the dispensation of his providence, to remove from this sphere our deceased brother JAMES R. ERVIN; and whereas it is fit that those who were more closely associated with the deceased, and knew him best in all the relations of life, should unite in recording some public testimonial of respect for his memory.

Resolved, Therefore, by the members of the Bar of the Northern Circuit here assembled, that they have heard with the deepest sorrow the sudden demise of their senior member, JAMES R. ERVIN Esq.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Ervin, this Bar has lost a member exemplary for his honorable bearing and uniform politeness; a suitor, an eloquent and able counsel; the public a distinguished, an estimable, and useful citizen; the society in which he moved an accomplished, intelligent and hospitable man; and his immediate family the kindest of parents and protector.

Resolved, That the Court be moved to order these proceedings to be entered on its minutes.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted by the Chairman to the family of the deceased, as expressing the sympathy of this Bar in their bereavement.

Resolved, That the Secretary publish the proceedings of this meeting in the Cheraw and Charleston papers.

JOSHUA J. EVANS, Chairman.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Secretary.

CONTENTS OF THE FARMER & GARDNER FOR OCTOBER 25.

Hint to subscribers—Silk in the United States—supply and price of Wheat and Flour—Buckwheat—Frost and Snow in South Carolina—Snow in New Jersey—do. in Pennsylvania—Turnip Fly, with remarks by the editor—Mr. Duponceau on the silk culture—Wheat and Flour—Scab on Wheat—Mulberry trees—on the use of Lime—the Silk Culture—Tomatoes—Crops in New England—Canker, &c. in fruit trees, by Loudoun—on the treatment of old fruit trees, by the same—gathering and preserving Ruta Baga—do. Mangel Wurtzel—Anakin Corn—Top dressing Grass-lands—report of Maryland Horticultural Society—moral of Gardening—Fruits in New York—Emigration from do.—war with the Bees—abilities of these who take newspaper—Information wanted—Prices Currents Advertisements.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GREAT RAIL ROAD AS FAR AS HEARD FROM.

Shares.	Amount.
Charleston, 15000	\$1,500,000
Columbia, 4000	400,000
Fairfield, 1902	190,000
Laurens, 1260	126,000
Chester, 720	72,000
Abbeville, 550	55,000
Sumter, 655	75,500
Newberry, 1370	137,000
Cheraw, 266	26,600
Lexington, 125	12,500
Darlington, 339	339,000

The United States and Mexico.—The Philadelphia Daily Advertiser of Tuesday furnishes the following information:

"We understand that Mr. GOROSTAZA, the Mexican Minister, arrived at the mansion house yesterday from Washington. We are sorry to hear, from a respectable source, that his negotiations with our Government have terminated unsatisfactorily, and that he is preparing to return home with his diplomatic family. This will be unwelcome news to the friends of peace, and to the interests of this country."

A recent fair of the American Institute in New York among the novelties exhibited was a bunch of 600 onions which weighed 120 pounds.

The following almost prophetic extract is from the report made by Col. Benton in the U. S. Senate, in 1829 on the subject of executive patronage.

"We must look forward to the time" says the Colonel, "when the public revenue will be doubled; when the civil and military officers of the Federal Government will be quadrupled; when its influence over individuals will be multiplied to an indefinite extent; when the NOMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT CAN CARRY ANY MAN THROUGH THE SENATE, AND HIS RECOMMENDATION CAN CARRY ANY MEASURE THROUGH THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS; WHEN THE PRINCIPLE OF PUBLIC ACTION WILL BE OPEN AN AVOWED—the President wants MY vote, and I want his patronage. I will vote as he wishes, and he will give me the Office I wish for. WHAT WILL THIS BE BUT THE GOVERNMENT OF ONE MAN, BUT A MONARCHY? Names are nothing. The nature of a thing is in its substance, and the name soon accommodates itself to the substance."

If Senator Benton had written this paragraph in 1836 instead of 1829, he could not have drawn a more graphic sketch of things as they are, nor addressed the people in a more emphatic voice of warning. The things predicted have come to pass; and if the People now elect the President's nominated successor the picture will be complete of a Republic in name, but a Monarchy in truth! —
Lynchburg Virginian.

PHILADELPHIA.—We understand that capitalists from the North East have given three hundred thousand dollars for the eighty acres called Greenhill, lying on the Ridge Road, Broad street, and Poplar Lane, between the House of Refuge and the Girard College—and that it is the design of the purchasers to lay off the ground in squares, of which there is ground enough for about fourteen, with wide streets to communicate with the new avenues to be opened. It is wonderful that our own citizens have suffered this design to be undertaken by strangers, for there can be no doubt of its success, with great profit to all concerned. Will we never learn that it is no longer necessary to build and live all huddled together, where ground is a thousand dollars a foot, instead of going a mile or two off, where it costs not the one hundredth part of that outlay! An omnibus or two will bring Greenhill as near the Exchange as need be for any calling, and all those who look ahead must see, that by settling at some little distance, their property, by imperceptible but certain enhancement, grows like the corn every day, so as to make a great gain in a few years.

They understand this so well in New York, that six miles from Wall street, by water as well as by land, is found near enough to be there every day as if living in Wall street itself. The environs of Philadelphia are so superior for such improvements that it is short-sighted not to realize them.—Am.

Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road. The number of shares subscribed in Charleston was 15,000; viz. by the commissioners 10541; committee of the Wards and Charleston neck 3,480; individual subscriptions 970; making in all a million and a half of dollars.

Extract of a letter received in this City, dated "Rice Hope, (N. Santee), Oct. 19.

"Since I have been here I have seen much misery and much of human suffering. The loss of property has been immense, not only on South Santee, but also on this river. Mr. Shoobred has lost, (according to the statement of the physician), forty-six negroes—the majority lost being the prime hands he had—bricklayers, carpenters, blacksmiths and coopers. Mr. Wm. Maycock has lost 35 negroes. Col. Thomas Pincney, in the neighborhood of 40, and many other planters 10 to 20 on each plantation. Mrs. Elias Horry, adjoining the plantation of Mr. Lucas, has lost, up to date, 32 negroes—the best part of her prime negroes on that plantation."

Chas. Cour.

From the Globe.

EXPRESS MAIL.

The mail will commence running on the 15th of November next.

Between New York and Philadelphia, there will be two mails daily upon the rail roads, running with the speed of the express and carrying the entire mail matter; in consequence of which, the additional postage will not be charged between these cities. The same policy will be pursued as soon as the Department, by the aid of the rail roads to other means, can give the whole mail the same expedition as the express.

The Department will endeavor to make such arrangements as will give the towns on the upper line through New Jersey, the same mail facilities they now enjoy, and expects shortly to improve them.

Annexed are the regulations formed by the Post Master General in reference to the matter to be conveyed by the mail.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
October 23d, 1836.

Regulations for the Express Mail.

1. No letters will be sent by this mail, except such as have written upon them the words "Express mail."

2. No free letters, nor letters containing money, nor letters exceeding half an ounce in weight, except public despatches, nor any newspapers or pamphlets, will be sent by this mail.